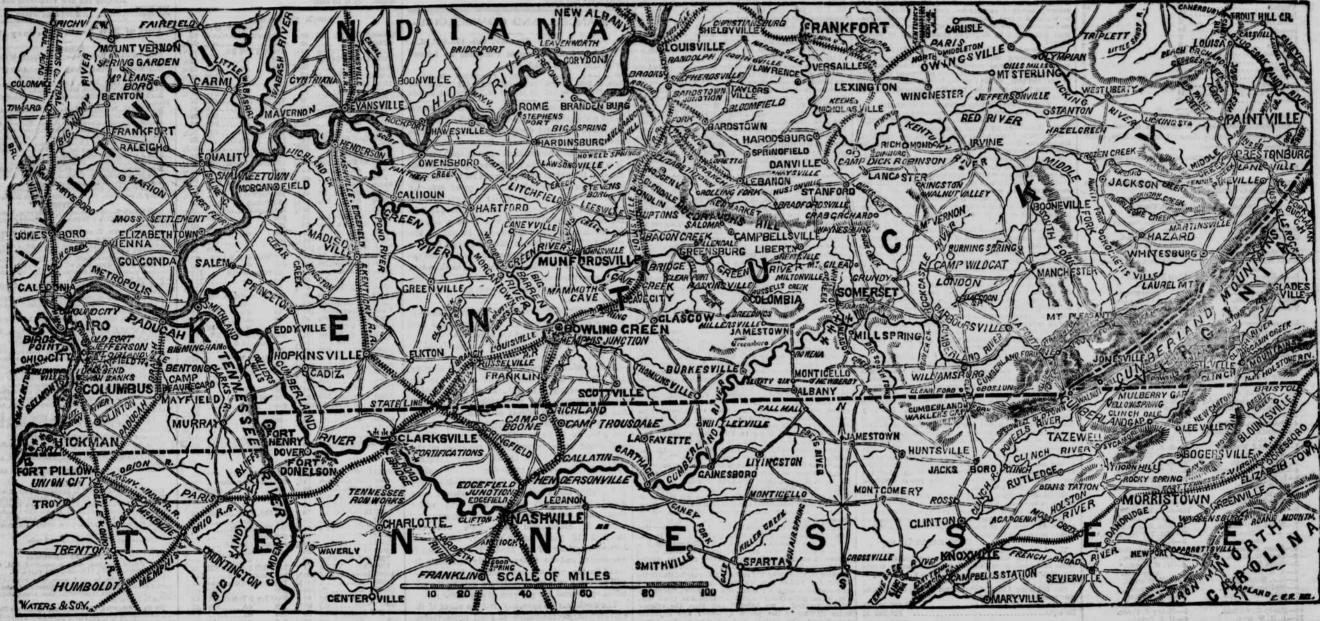
# CAPTURE OF FORT DONELSON.

The Relative Positions Between that Point and the Most Important Rebel Locations in Kentucky and Tennessee-The March of the Union Forces.



## HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

**Another Glorious Victo**ry of the Union Arms.

#### Complete Reduction of Fort Donelson.

The Rebel Generals A. S. Johnston, Pillow and Buckner Captives.

an Immense Quantity of War Material Captured.

Escape of Floyd and Five Thousand Rebel Troops.

The Flying General Stigmatized as a Traiter and Coward by His Comrades.

Thousand of the Enemy Reported Bors du Combat.

The Union Loss Four Hundred Killed and Eight Hundred Weended.

Names of Some of the Killed and Wounded.

Flag Officer Foote Again on the Warpath.

The Mortar and Gunboat Fleet En Route Up the Cumberland River.

Clarksville, Tenn., the Next Point of Attack.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF SAVANNAH, GA.

The Effect of the News on the Public Heart.

A General Jubilee in Congress, the Camps, the Cities and Throughout the Country,

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Report of Commodore Foote to the Secretary of the Navy. CAIRO, Feb. 17, 1862 Hon, Gippon WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:-

and brings information of the capture of that fort by the and terces yesterday morning, with 15,000 prisoners.

Johnston and Buckner were taken prisoners. The loss is heavy on both sides.

proceed up to Olarkaville.

Eight mortar boats are on their way, with which I hope o attack Clarksville.

My foot is painful, but the wound is not dangerous. The army has behaved gloriously.

I shall be able to take but two tron-clad gunbo me, as the others are disabled.

The trophies are immense.

The particulars will soon be given. A. R. FOOTE, Fing Officer.

Report of Brigadier Ceneral Cullum to Major General McClellan.

CAIRO, Feb. 17, 1862.

The Union fing floats over Fort Donelson. The Carondelet, Captain Walker, brings the glorious intelligence. The fort surrendered at nine o'clock yesterday (Sun. day) morning. Generals A. Sidney Johnston and Buckner, and fifteen thousand prisoners, and a large amount of material of war, are the trophies of the victory. Loss heavy on both sides.

Floyd, the thief, stole away during the night previous, with five thousand men, and is denounced by the rebels as a traitor.

I am happy to inform yea that Flag Officer Foote, though suffering with his foot, with the noble characterstic of our navy, notwithstanding his disability, will take up immediately two gunboats, and with the eight mortar boats which he will overtake, will make an immediate attack on Clarksville if the state of the weather will permit. We are now firing a national salute from Fort Cairo, General Grant's late post, in honor of the glorious achievement. GEORGE W. CULLUM, Brig. Gen. Vol. and U. S. A., and Chief of Staff and Eng'rs.

#### DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 17, 1862.

Fort Donelson has surrendered !

Bespatches from General Grant to General Hallock anounce that Fort Donelson surrendered at nine o'clock yesterday morning to the land forces. The gunboats were present at the time. Our army has captured fifteen thousand priseners, including Major General Albert Sidney Johnston, Major General Pillow, and Brigadier General Buckner. At lumence amount of war materials are among the trophics of the victory.

Further official advices from Fort Donelson state that General Floyd, with five thousand rebel troops, stole amy during the night, and the rebels in the fort de nounced him as a black-hearted traitor and coward.

The enemy were known to have had thirty thousan troops, fifteen shousand of whom are our prisoners. Five thou wed escaped, and the belance are reported killed and wounded, or otherwise disabled.

Our loss is not stated, but the slaughter in our ranks is sentioned as terribly severe.

The casualties on the gunboate, were as follows:-On the St. Louis there were three killed, including P. R. Riley, of Cincinnati; awo wounded, among them Lieu. tenant Kendall.

On the Louisville five rators were killed; four were lightly wounded, two severely, each having both arms

On the Carondelet four were killed, Fix badly wounded, relading William Hinton, the pilot, and \$100 severely

OA the Pittsburg two were wounded.

the gunbost Carondelet has arrived at Cairo with a gree number of our wounded. Many have also been na on to the Paducah hospital.

The force on route for Fort Doneison had mostly come p, and were located on the left. General Lewis Wal pace, with the steamer Missouri and Eleventh Indiana re-The Carondelet has just arrived from Fort Donelson, giment, arrived on Friday.

Fort Donelson surrendered at daylight this morning un-Sushred and fifteen thousand prisoners and three thou and bortes. Generals Pillow and Floyd, with their bri-

works, and was the first juside the fortifications.

ed. We lose a large per centage of officers; among them are Lieutenant Colonels Iswin, of the Illinois Twentieth White, of the Thirty-first, and Smith, of the Party-eighth

taken the night before the surrender

they fought behind intrenchments.

Oglesby's, Wallace's and McArthur's brigades, suffered terribly. They were composed of the Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty first, Forty-fifth, Forty-eighth and Fortyninth Iffinois regiments. General Lew. Wallace, with the Eleventh Indiana, Eighth Missouri and some Ohio

As nine-tenths of the rebels were pitted against our

The works of the fort extend some five miles on the outside. The rebels lose forty-eight field pieces, seven teen heavy guns, twenty thousand stand of arms, be

The rebel troops are completely demoralized, and have no confidence in their leaders, as they charge Pillow and

Our troops, from the moment of the investment of the fort on Wednesday, lay on their arms night and day-half the time without provisions, all the time without tents

and a portion in a heavy storm of rain and snow.

In addition to the names published in our yesterday's issue, we learn that the following brigade was transferred

Lightenam Major SEVENTEENTH ARNIUCKY VOLENTEERS. John H. McHenry 

A special despatch to the Chicago Times, dated Fort Donelson, February 17, says:-

Major Post, of the Eighth Binois, with 200 privates ers, and have gone to Nashville, having been

The enemy's loss is heavy, but not so large as ours, as

We should have taken them by storming on Saturday f our sammunition had not given out in the night. General McClernand's division, composed of Ge

regiments, participated.

Taylor's, Williard's, McAillister's, Schwartz's and Pe esse's batteries were in the fight from the commence-

The enemy turned our right for half an hour; but our lost ground was more than regained.

General Lanman's brigade, of General Smith's division, was the first in the lower end of the enemy's works. which was done by a charge of bayonets.

right, our forces on the right were soudy all night to reommence the attack. On Sunday morning they were met on their approach by a white flag, Gen. Buckner having sent early in the morning a despatch to Gen.

sides a large quantity of commissary stores.

Floyd with deserting them.

THE TROOPS EMGAGED AT FORT DONELSON.

Additional Names of Field Officers and

Troops Engaged at Fost Donelson. 

Maje. TWENTY-FIPTH RENTUCKY VOLUNTAMES, J. M. Shackleford Colonel, J. M. Shacker Lieuteant Colonel.

GENERAL MCCLERNAND'S STAFF. As there have been a few changes in the staff of the commander of the first division since the list last pub. fished, we publish in full the general order announcing the

sition of the same:-

GENERAL ORDER—NO. 1.

HENDQUARTERS PIEST DIVISION, I HENDQUARTERS PIEST DIVISION, I CAMO, Ill., Feb. 2, 1862.

The General Commanding the First Division, preparatory to the advance movement ordered to be made, anounces the following staff.—

Major M. Brayinza, Twenty-binth regiment libinois folunterrs, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Major H. P. Steanen, M. D., Surgeon and Acting Aid.

Capt. A. Schwartz, Light Artifery, Acting Chief of fold Staff.

Capt. James Denlap, Assistant Quartermaster and Aid. Lieut. Henry C. Freeman, Acting Engineer and Aid. Lieut. Win. II. Heath, Acting Assistant Commissary of absistance and Aid.

Lieut, F. S Fones, Twenty winth regiment, Ordnance Brig. Gen. DOHN A. McCLERNAND,

ILLINOIS TROOPS AT FORT DONELSON. (Fram the Illinot: State Journal, Feb. 18.) ing from this State, viz:-Twenty-ninth, Col. Reagion; Eighth, Col. Oglerby: Seventh, Col. Cook: Eighth, Lieut. Col. Rhodes; Eighteenth, Col. Lawier; Thirtieth, Lieut. Col. Marsh; Forty-eighth, Col. Haynie; Eleventh, Col.;

Col. Dean's; Thirty-first, Col. John A. Logan; Twentieth, Col. March; Porty-eighth, Col. Hayne; Eseventh, Col.; Hart; Esrty-eith, Col. Smith, &c. Batterier--schwart's, Dresser's, Paylor's, McAllister's, Richardson's, Willard's and Buell's, in all thirty-four gum. Cavairy--Col. Diokey's and part of Col. Kollogy's regiments, Captains Stewart's, Pollins', O'Harnet's and Kasmichel's componies, with Gen. Grant's body guard, Cept. Edward Oxborn. Commander in Chief, Gen. Ulyases S. Grant; Commanders of Devisions, Generals McClernard, Smith and Wallace.

#### THE REBEL GENERALS CAPTAIRED.

GENERAL ALBERT SYDNEY JOHNSTON.	
Nuff.	
Assistant Adjutant General., Lieut, Col. W. W. Mackall.	
Acting Asst. Adi't General First Lieut. N. Wickliffe.	
Division Quartermaster Major A. M. Barbour.	
Asst. Bivision Quartermaster, Major A. J. Smith.	
Division Commissary Captain T. K. Jackson.	
Division Engineer First Lieut, Jos. Dixon.	
Aid-de Camp Colonel Robt, W. Johnson.	
Aid-de-Camp	
Aid-de Camp	
Ald-de-Camp	
Aid-de-Camp	
And-de-Camp Major Ed. W. Mumford.	
MAJOR GENERAL FILLOW.	
Staff.	
Assistant Adjutant General., Major Henry.	
Aid-de-Camp	

Aid-is-Camp Captain Jackson.
Aid de Camp Captain Bethel.
Aid-do Camp Lleutenant Pillow
Aid-do Camp Lleutenant Long. BRIGADIER GENERAL SIMON B. BUCKNER.

SKETCH OF GENERAL ALBERT SYDNEY JOHNSTON. The announcement of the capture of General Albert Sydney Johnston, the rebel commander of the department of Kentucky and Missouri, at Fort Donelson, will be bailed with delight throughout the loyal States, Leing, as was, the senior officer of the rebel army, and the craft! est general in the rebel host. His capture is m fact more ent than would be the capture of half a dozen ards. The latter bares no comparison for skill and with General Johnston. Cemeral Albert S. Johnbeen in Macon county, Kentucky, in 1803, and equently fifty eight years of age. After the usual ool training young Johnston was adopted by the United tates, and educated at its expense at the Military my at West Point. Go graduating he entered the tile infantry, and was ordered to the West. During the Black Hawk war he acted as Adjutant Ceneral , President Lincoln being at the time a captain of volunteers. At the less of the war he rasigned his commission, and resided inter State, he entered the Texan army as a private, and

tator in the country which he cocupied-intil the rebellion took place, when he traitorously abandened his flag. He is believed to have made energetic attempts to induce rnia and Oregon to join the rebeis, but to have bee folled by the common sense of our Pacific brethren and the ragacious measures adopted by the government. Last fall Gen. Johnston was put in command of the reb sied with Pionipotentiary authority to control al he military operations in the West. His Kentucky nati. brough knowledge of the Western country, upled with his great ability, rendered him an especia he held at the time of his capture. Gen. Johnston is six ceet one inch high, of large, bony, sinewy frame, quiet and unassuming manners, all conspiring to form a person of imposing and attractive address. His brother, Jodard Johnston, who was blown up on a steam boat on the Red river, La., and killed, was at the time it the United States Senate from that State, was the second of Mr. Clay in his duel with John Randelph, and was a

MAJOR GENERAL GIDEON J. PILLOW.

This individual commands the rebel garrison at Fort has been more before the public than this for who is less entitled to consideration. He is a native of Tennesses. His military career commenced during the war with Mexico, having been appointed to a brigadier generalcy by his cousin, President Polk. He first distinguished (?) himself at the Mexican village of Camarge there he was ordered with his command to erect breastworks for the defence of that place. In throw ing up these works he built his ditch in interior of the parapet-a fact that among the troops of created much merriment his command. At the battle of Cerro Gordo he com manded a brigade of Pennsylvania troops. He was o dered to operate on the Mexican right wing. He advenced his command to within gunshot of the lineard then sheltered filmself behind a rock, until he was esproved by his officers for his cowardly conduct, when shame obliged him to face the enemy. By this time Shields' brigade had turned the enemy's left, and this saved Pillow's brigade from probable defeat. At the ug out of the present rebellion he was appointed Major-General of the Tennesses State troops. He c sees a several thousand men and proceeded to the Missis Sippl river, in the vicinity of Momphis, where he erected severa batteries. He subsequently went to Columbus, Ky., ar i there commenced the fortification of that place; ut before the work was completed he stas succeeded by Bishop Polk, who was appointed Major General in the to assume a subordinate position, which was not very flatascing to his vanity. About one month ago a diffe ence of opinion in regard to army matters arose between Pillow and Polk, which resulted in the resignation of the former. The difference, however, was adjusted through the mediation of friends. Pillow withdrew his resignation, and a week or two ago assumed the command of the rebei gazy son and troops near Fort Donelson.

BRIGABUER GENERAL SIMON B. BUCKNER. Brigadier General Simon B. Buckner, who comcentucky. At seldom falls to the lot of a journalis to mention the name of a man who is surrounded with D. Buckner, of Kentucky, Since the inauguration of civil strife in Kentucky he has openly commanded the chief force of the robels in Southern Kentucky. A lawyer by profession, he has hitherto been deemed a span officir ability. Neither at the bar nor upon the stung has be ever exhibited any particular brightness or power Ere this civil war broke out he was a prominent mem ber of the Knights of the Golden Circle-indeed, the most gropeinent in Kentucky. There seems now to exist but little doubt that, while the object of these knights was professedly an acquisition of territory upon our date and orystalize an organization for the disruption of the Union, and the establishment of a great Southers place empire. This ultimate purpose was not understood by the canaille of the Order, only the chosen and elite first in Missouri, next in Texas. War breaking out in the sheroof, the mombers of the inner circle, who had gone beyond the outer penetralia of the circle, far enough to ross to high distinction. He afterwards filled the post of regard with contempt the blind devotees worshipping in Secretary of War. On the approxition of Teras to the the testibule, General Bucker was one of the Secretary of War. On the approximant from, which he commanded, and accompanied General Taylor to Monterey. At the class of the Maxisan war he returned to his plantation, but, heigh is embarcasted elementations, was just a normal Taylor to Monterey. At the class of the Maxisan war he returned to his plantation, but, heigh is embarcasted elementations, was just to reach, he become Adjutant General of the state. Under the modern of the state that he was a personal perfect the programment. Under the command of the Second cavalry, and he subsceptantly received the command of the Second members of the Golden Circle became members of the Gol the war with Utah he was chosen, over many more skilled vice, twice breveted for gullant conduct is Mexice, his command the expedition which crossed the qualifications as an officer and his personal courage are Pairs. He continued to sill that personal in Pet, die BA to be re-recombly doubted. He is a young man, of

about thirty seven years of age, and, we regret to mag. his spareness gives to his figure an appearance of ta tain suavity and urbanity. His influence is style is especially charming to untutored men. truth and integrity, which honest men so cling to. In July hast be visited Washington city, repr self there as loyal, ingra to take service in the army of the United Sta nt giving the slightest public indication that lated any disloyal moveme very time, during that very sojourn there, he held ret conferences with the conspirators there, and debreak that had been agreed on. Kentucky expe

### THE SCENE OF THE VICTORY.

The Strategical Value of the Fortified Position Captured-The Cumberland River, Clarksville, &c.

e capture of Fort Ponelson being considered of great alue, in one way at least, if not in others, we give this day a map of the whole of the State of Kentucky and & large portion of the State of Tennessee, with the borders of adjacent States. While the repulse of our troops at that point would not have materially affected the general plan of the campaign on our side, its capture will greatly lisconcert, cripple and hem in the enemy, and increase their present consternation into a terrible rout of all sides. It will be seen by our map that the taking of this fortified position opens up the Cumberland to Clarksville, about thirty miles distant from Dover, and, after passing that point, to Nashville, about fifty miles further up the river. As our reports state that Commodore Feete has aberiand to the first named place, a short lescription of it may not be malapropos at the present

SKETCH OF CLARKSVILLE. Clarksville is a thriving post village, in Tennessee, and is the capital of Montgomery county. It is located on the right or north side of the Cumberland river, at the point where the Red river empties itself into the former stream. It is situated at about fifty miles to the northwest of Nashville, the capital of the State. In its preperous days it had a population of between three and There were at one time two good banks established in whole, previous to the breaking out of the rebellion, it

gave great promise of being a rising place; but at the DEFENCES, NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL. In the neighborhood of Clarksville and for some distance arther up the river are a number of bluffs, some of which are precipitous and difficult of access. These have been sive and formidable rebel works have been in the source of construction there for two or three menths. A large number of heavy guns are reported to have been shipped to this point, for the purpose, so it was said, of protecting the railroad bridge and the communication with the capital of the State. It is also reported that ten thousand men left Bowling Green two or three weeks since to reinforce this point, and further, that General Hardes was in command of the post. The railroad from Louisville via Bowling Green and Russellville passes through the vidage, and it creases the Cumberland at this point by a valuable bridge. What troops may recently have been at these two last named places have doubtless ere this been sout forward to Clarksville. As Bowling Green to now in the hands of the Union troops, a road is now o to Clarksville along the railroad, by which it is not at all partment upon the rebel rear at that place.

THE OTHER IMPORTANT POINTS IN THE MAY At about the centre of the map is located Bowling Green recently taken possession of by the Union forces. By glancing at the map it will be seen that a direct railread connects it with Nashville. This road crosses no important river, and, therefore, cannot be materially in-jured as a marching road for our troops. Thus not only

road, but Nashville is in jeopardy by the other.

Flavon miles south of Bowling Green, along the railroad track, is a small station known by the name of Woodburn. At this point the brigades of Generals Preuk inridge and Hindman were located on Thursday last, but (CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE)